

NEOPLASMS OF THE SALIVARY GLAND

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Primary salivary gland neoplasms are extremely rare and form less than 3% of head and neck malignancies. The incidence is 0.4–13.5 cases per 100 000 for benign neoplasms and 0.4–2.6 per 100 000 for malignant tumours. These neoplasms present after the fourth decade and affect both sexes equally. Warthin's tumours are more common in older men, while pleomorphic adenomas are slightly more common in women. With a varied spectrum of pathologies, salivary gland neoplasms present a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge. The World Health Organization (WHO) first classified these in 1972, and its last update was in 2017 (Table 54.3). Most salivary gland tumours (>80%) occur in the major salivary glands and the majority of them are benign. Minor salivary gland tumours, in contrast, are more likely to be malignant (>50%) (Figure 54.9). The commonest benign neoplasm is the pleomorphic adenoma (mostly seen in the parotid glands), while the commonest malignant tumour is the mucoepidermoid carcinoma. Radiation exposure has been implicated in the development of both benign and malignant salivary gland tumours, while there is a strong association of smoking with Warthin's tumour. Viral infections, environmental factors and industrial exposure, such as rubber manufacturing, nickel compounds and hair dyes, have been reported to be associated with the development of salivary gland tumours.

Thomas Hodgkin, 1798–1866, curator of the museum and demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy, Guy's Hospital, London, UK, described lymphadenoma in 1832.

Malignant epithelial tumours
Acinic cell carcinoma
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma
Epithelial–myoepithelial carcinoma
Clear cell carcinoma, not otherwise specified
Basal cell adenocarcinoma
Sebaceous carcinoma
Sebaceous lymphadenocarcinoma
Cystadenocarcinoma
Low-grade cribriform cystadenocarcinoma
Mucinous adenocarcinoma
Oncocytic carcinoma
Salivary duct carcinoma
Adenocarcinoma, not otherwise specified
Myoepithelial carcinoma
Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma
Carcinosarcoma
Metastasising pleomorphic adenoma
Squamous cell carcinoma
Small cell carcinoma
Large cell carcinoma
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma
Sialoblastoma
Histological grades of salivary gland cancers
High grade
High-grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Salivary duct carcinoma
Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma
Squamous cell carcinoma
Anaplastic or undifferentiated carcinoma
Malignant mixed carcinoma
Figure 54.9 Mucoepidermoid carcinoma of

the palate. Benign epithelial tumours Pleomorphic adenoma Myoepithelioma Basal cell adenoma Warthin's tumour Oncocytoma Canalicular adenoma Sebaceous adenoma Lymphadenoma Sebaceous Non-sebaceous Ductal papillomas Inverted ductal papilloma Intraductal papilloma Sialadenoma papilliferum Cystadenoma Soft-tissue tumours Haemangioma Haematolymphoid tumours Hodgkin's lymphoma Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma Extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma Secondary tumours Low to intermediate grade Low-grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma Acinic cell carcinoma Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma

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Malignant epithelial tumours Acinic cell carcinoma Mucoepidermoid carcinoma Adenoid cystic carcinoma Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma Epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma Clear cell carcinoma, not otherwise specified Basal cell adenocarcinoma Sebaceous carcinoma Sebaceous lymphadenocarcinoma Cystadenocarcinoma Low-grade cribriform cystadenocarcinoma Mucinous adenocarcinoma Oncocytic carcinoma Salivary duct carcinoma Adenocarcinoma, not otherwise specified Myoepithelial carcinoma Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma Carcinosarcoma Metastasising pleomorphic adenoma Squamous cell carcinoma Small cell carcinoma Large cell carcinoma Lymphoepithelial carcinoma Sialoblastoma Histological grades of salivary gland cancers High grade High-grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma Salivary duct carcinoma Adenoid cystic carcinoma Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma Squamous cell carcinoma Anaplastic or undifferentiated carcinoma Malignant mixed carcinoma Figure 54.9 Mucoepidermoid carcinoma of the palate. Benign epithelial tumours Pleomorphic adenoma Myoepithelioma Basal cell adenoma Warthin's tumour Oncocytoma Canalicular adenoma Sebaceous adenoma Lymphadenoma

Sebaceous Non-sebaceous Ductal papillomas Inverted ductal papilloma Intraductal papilloma
Sialadenoma papilliferum Cystadenoma Soft-tissue tumours Haemangioma Haematolymphoid
tumours Hodgkin's lymphoma Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma Extranodal marginal zone B-cell
lymphoma Secondary tumours Low to intermediate grade Low-grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Acinic cell carcinoma Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma Epithelial-myoeithelial carcinoma

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